

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1790.

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## Proceedings of Congress.

## HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, September 17.

**T**HE bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-office was read a second and third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the senate on the disagreeing votes of the houses, respecting the salary of the Vice President, reported that the committee had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made that the house should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the senate, which after some debate was negatived, and the house resolved to adhere to their disagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the conversation on this motion, observed that he had a high esteem for the person of the present Vice-President, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotism. His eminent services during the whole course of the late contest were a sufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unnecessary. He had, he said, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought therefore that it was unnecessary, at present, to allow the Vice-President so large a salary as six thousand dollars, especially, considering the present low state of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the house, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at some length against the passing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a system calculated for oppression, and that it would have a mischievous operation.

Mr. Madison in a few words defended the bill, and said that though it was not in all its parts agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time or until experience had discovered its positive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the senate, he said, he should have been bound to vote against it. But the amendments made by the house had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The question on passing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called were as follows: yeas 37, nays 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the subject of the President's message to the house of the 10th of August, reported a bill to recognize the establishment of crops on the Western Frontier; which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the house ordered, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house the estimate of the expenses of the present session, and also the expenses of the civil list, and of the war department, to the end of the present year.

A bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, and having been read a first and second time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The salaries proposed are as follows:

	Dols. per annum.
Chief Justice,	4500
Judges of Supreme Court, each,	4000
Judge of District of Maine,	800
District of New Hampshire,	1000
District of Massachusetts,	2000
District of Connecticut,	1250
District of New York,	2000
District of New Jersey,	1200
District of Pennsylvania,	2000
District of Delaware,	800
District of Maryland,	1000

District of Virginia,	2250
District of Kentucky,	800
District of South Carolina,	2000
District of Georgia,	1600
Attorney General,	2000

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution that the Secretary of state be directed to procure, from time to time, such of the statutes of the several states as may not be in his office. Laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means were discharged from the duties of their appointment, and the business committed to them was referred to the Secretary of the treasury.

The house then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent seat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Pinney moved that the first paragraph of the bill be struck out in order to insert one to the following effect: That a district of ten miles square, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, to be located as there after directed, should be selected as the seat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place should be fixed on for the permanent seat; and that measures should be taken to accommodate Congress within that district, as soon as conveniently might be. Provided that no session be accepted, till ads should be passed by the state of Delaware and Maryland to open a water communication between the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware.

This motion was negatived—Yeas 22, Nays 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the first clause, by annexing the following proviso: That no district be accepted as afore said, until the President of the United States should be satisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the seat of government to the mouth of said river; and that this law should not be carried into effect until the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland should pass acts (not including any expence to said states) providing for removing the obstructions in the same.

A division of this motion was called for at the word "river," and the question on the first part was negatived—Yeas 25, Nays 29.

The question on the second part was then put, and the committee was equally divided—Yeas 27, Nays 27. The chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported, and the house took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to—Yeas 28, Nays 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to insert in the first clause of the bill, after the words "Susquehanna," the words "or Maryland."

On the question upon this motion there was an equal division of the house, and the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday morning; and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 18.

A bill making provision for the invalids of the United States, was read.

A petition from the Rev. William Soy, stating that he had discovered an effectual remedy for the Hydrophobia, and praying the house that in their wisdom they would devise some way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompensed for his expence and time in making the discovery, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the part of the Collection Law, which estimates the number of Russian troops, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The enrolled bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was

brought in and signed by the Speaker.

A petition from ———— Barnes, attorney to James Rumsey, respecting a variety of curious discoveries, and original inventions of the said Rumsey was read, and laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Gerry, enjoining on the Secretary of state the procuring such statutes of the respective states as are not in his office, was read and adopted, and ordered to be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

SATURDAY, September 19.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the district judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500.

The district judge of Kentucky was increased from 800 to 1000, and the attorney general reduced from 2000 to 1500.

In going through the report, Mr. White moved that it should be amended as to fix the salary of the district judge of Massachusetts at 1000 dollars. He observed that this was not intended to offend Massachusetts alone, but to operate thro' the whole system; if he succeeded in that motion he should make a similar one with regard to the other states. That the judicial system was regarded by the people with a more jealous eye than any other part of the constitution; that he conceived it both unjust and impolitic to give the district judges higher salaries than the judges of the several states; unjust, because their duties would not be so burdensome, and impolitic because it would degrade the state judiciaries by placing a subordinate federal judge in a more exalted or more eligible situation than the state judges. That 1000 dollars being the salaries of the judges in Massachusetts and Virginia, he supposed it might be nearly the average through out the continent.

Mr. White observed that he had never called for the yeas and nays, that he had endeavored to stifle the practice in his birth, but being then over ruled and the measure having been adopted on numberless important subjects, he hoped he should be indulged. The motion for the yeas and nays was over ruled. A question being put on the proposed amendment to the report of the committee, was negatived.

The secretary of the treasury, pursuant to the order of the house of the 17th instant, reported an estimate of the sum requisite to be appropriated during the present session of Congress, towards defraying the expenses of the civil list, and of the department of war to the end of the present year, and for satisfying such warrants as have been drawn by the late board of treasury, and which may yet remain unpaid.

A message was received from the senate, accompanying a bill for regulating the process in the court of the United States. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments made by the senate to the bill for amending the constitution of the United States; some of which they negatived and others they concurred in; but not having time to go thro' the same—adjourned.

MONDAY, September 21.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for amending the constitution of the United States, were taken into consideration. Some were agreed to, and others not concurred in; on which a conference was requested by the house.

Mr. Jackson moved for leave, and brought in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of Congress as fixed by the constitution.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill respecting the establishment of the permanent and temporary seats of government.

Mr. Madison moved to strike out that clause of the bill which provides that the present seat of Congress shall remain in New York.

He observed that as this bill would require the approbation of the President to become a law, the clause was a violation of that part of the constitution which gives the two houses a power to adjourn without the consent of the President; so would infringe the right which the houses had to adjourn to what time and place they pleased, by enabling the President, in giving his sanction to this bill, to prevent an adjournment which might be inconsistent with it.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ames answered Mr. Madison, and contended that it was not unconstitutional, and that the gentleman's argument would operate as well against the clause establishing the permanent as the temporary seat of government.

Mr. Madison was supported by Mr. Lee and Mr. Boudinot. The former said it was both unconstitutional and impolitic.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) also opposed Mr. Madison on the constitutional ground. And Mr. Jackson, in the course of the debate, observed, that though he had uniformly opposed the bill, he now thought it his duty to acquiesce in it, as the voice of his country.

The question for striking out, being put, was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Madison, to strike out the word "permanent" in order to keep up in the bill the language of the constitution. This was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## L O N D O N .

## FRANCE.

**E**VERY day's advice confirms the opinion we have constantly hazarded, in respect to the termination of the present struggle in France.

The kingdom is no doubt ripe for the Revolution; but we question much whether the conduct of the patriotic leaders is the effectual mode to procure it. They appear to us to grasp at more than prudence requires, and, instead of conciliating, they daily increase the number of their enemies, who, united, will prove an equal match to them. If the former mode of government was inimical to liberty, the one now adopted will prove more burdensome in time. The discontent on the proceedings of the National Assembly grow very alarming to those who support the present Revolution.

## LEXINGTON, Jan. 9.

A late eastern paper informs, that on the 30th of July last a great battle was fought by the Russians and Austrians on one side, and about 30,000 Turks on the other side—the loss on the side of the Turks, who were defeated, is estimated at about 1500. The prisoners at 96. Also 10 cannon and 16 flags. The united army's loss is 25 killed, and 14 wounded; also 13 horses killed.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.



## JUST ARRIVED PATETTE COURT, &c.

And now opening for sale by  
**PETER JANUARY & SON,**  
At their Store in Lexington opposite  
the Printing Office, a large and com-  
plete assortment of GOODS adapted  
to the season, which they will sell on  
reasonable terms for Cash, Corn,  
Wheat, Rye, Butter, Pork, Salt, &c.

## JUST OPENED, AND FOR SALE BY WILSON AND PARKER

At their new Store nearly opposite the  
new Court-House a very general assort-  
ment of

## MERCHANDIZE

Suitable for the season, which they will  
dispose of on reasonable terms for cash

## JUST OPENED,

And now for sale, by  
**GOUDY AND WILLIAMS**

At their store in Lexington,  
opposite Capt. Youngs Tavern,  
and near the new courthouse,  
a neat and general assort-  
ment of

## GOODS

Well adapted to the season;  
which will be sold on the most  
reasonable terms for cash or  
Furr.

Lexington, Dec. 2 1789.

## JUST OPENED,

And for sale by

**ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER**

Two Stores in this place, one of them  
in their new house opposite the new Court-  
house, and the other where they now  
live, each of them well assorted and  
adapted to the season, which they  
will dispose of on reasonable terms for  
Cash, Merchandise wheat or flour.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1789.

**A**LL persons indebted to me  
for lots in the town of  
Frankfort, or for mares put to  
Slider or Godolphin, are request-  
ed to make payment to Capt.  
D. Gano at that place, on or  
before the Twenty-first day  
of January next, after which  
time no produce will be recei-  
ved.

I will sell my stud Godolphin  
and several other valuable nags,  
on reasonable terms for produce.

Several houses and lots in this  
Town, to be sold for Cash, or  
exchanged for merchandize ---  
One a most valuable stand for  
business---Also a valuable  
Tract of land of 10,000 acres,  
together, or in small parcels,  
located and surveyed for Col.  
Dan. Boone and patented for  
myself--- This tract lies on the  
right of the road from this place  
to Limestone, and about nine  
miles on this side of the lower  
blue lick, a few families may  
occupy it in safety and I will  
make the terms of payment easy  
to the purchasers

**JAMES WILKINSON.**

**I** DO hereby give notice to all whom  
it may concern, that the actions,  
assaults or doings of Capt. Tho-  
mas Janison, of Kentucky, are in no way  
or manner whatever, binding on me.

**HENRY GARRETT.**

## BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE POLICE

To all Head Boroughs and Constables  
within this Colony, to whom these  
prelents shall come:

**W**HEREAS it hath been this day  
proven on oath, before me James  
Trotter, one of the Justices of the Com-  
monwealth, for the county aforesaid, that  
Thomas M. Millin of the said county,  
did, on the evening of the 24th instant,  
feloniously stab with a knife, and mortally  
wound a certain William Ackles, in  
said county, so that said Ackles is since  
dead of said wounds, and said Thomas  
M. Millin is since fled for the same and not  
yet apprehended. Therefore in the name  
of the Commonwealth of Virginia, I  
charge and command you and every of you,  
in your several precincts to search dili-  
gently for the said Thomas M. Millin,  
and to make hue and cry after him, from  
town to town, and from county to county,  
as well by horsemen as footmen, and if  
you shall find him, that you apprehend and  
bring him before a Justice of the peace of  
the county where he shall be taken, to be  
dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this  
27th day of December, 1789.

**JAMES TROTTER, L.S.**

## CHARLES WHITE, COPPER-SMITH.

Late of NEW-YORK.

**R**ESPECTFULLY Informs the  
Public that he intends carrying on  
the Copper Smith's business at this  
place, in all its various branches, (to  
wit,) Stills, Brew and Die kettles &c.  
Also, casts all kind of brass work for  
mills--makes and repairs all kind of  
brass and tin works, likewise repairs  
all kinds of locks and keys. He buys  
all kinds of old copper, brass, pewter  
and lead.---Those who please to favor  
him with their custom shall have their  
work done in the best manner and on  
the shortest notice.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1789.

**I** WILL give Cash for Timothy  
and Clover seed, and I wish to  
hire two good ditchers, to drain a  
pond, and improve a piece of natu-  
ral meadow ground in the vicinity  
of Frankfort on Kentucky, to com-  
mence work in April.

J. Wilkinfon.  
Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

Will be sold to the HIGHEST BID-  
DER, at the February Court in Lau-  
riville for Cash or produce

## LOTS

No 82, 117, 133, 175 & 189 con-  
taining 2650 acres in the Illinois  
Grant being the Military right of  
Capt John Gerault. Satisfactory ti-  
tles will be made at the time by

J. Wilkinfon  
Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

## TO BE SOLD

**A**T public sale for cash, two  
in lots in the Town of  
Lexington adjoining the pub-  
lic square and main Street, with  
a dwelling, house kitchen and  
Store house on the same, to-  
gether with an out lot No. 10.  
The property of George McCul-  
ly; the sale to be held on the  
said lots on the fifteenth In-  
stant at three o'clock in the  
afternoon where due attendance  
will be given by the subscriber  
who is authorized to sell and  
make deeds for the same,

**ALEX. PARKER, Attorney**  
for Geo. McCully.

## Congress of the UNITED STATES.

An act providing for the pay-  
ment of the Invalid Pension-  
ers of the United States.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled,  
That the Military Pensions  
which have been granted and  
paid by the states respectively  
in pursuance to the act of the  
United States in Congress assem-  
bled, to the Invalids who were  
wounded and disabled during  
the late war, shall be continued  
and paid by the United States  
from the fourth day of March  
last, for the space of one year--  
under such regulations as the  
President of the United States  
may direct.

**FR. A. MUHLENBERG.** Speaker  
of the house of Representatives.

**JOHN ADAMS.** Vice President of the  
United States, and President of the  
Senate.

Approved, Sept. 29, 1789.

**GEO. WASHINGTON,**  
President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the above  
recited law, information is here-  
by given to all the Invalid  
Pensioners of the United States  
that the amount of one years  
pension from the fourth day of  
March last, will be paid to them,  
or their attorneys respectively,  
in two equal payments, the first  
of which will be made on the  
fifth day of March, one thousand  
seven hundred and ninety;  
and the second on the fifth  
day of June following, at such  
places in each state, and by such  
persons, as shall hereafter in due  
season be publicly made  
known.

The payments will be made  
agreeably to the following re-  
gulations, to wit:

The returns which have been  
or shall be made to the Secre-  
tary for the department of war,  
by the several states of the pen-  
sions which have been granted  
and been paid by them respect-  
ively, will together with the  
vouchers herein required, be  
considered as the evidence  
whereon the payments are to  
be made.

Every application for pay-  
ment must be accompanied  
by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by  
the state, specifying that the  
person possessing it is in fact  
an invalid, and ascertaining the  
sum to which, as such, he is  
annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably  
to the following form, to wit:

A. B. came before me one  
of the Justices for the county  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in the state of \_\_\_\_\_

and made oath that he is the  
same A. B. to whom the origi-  
nal certificate in his possession  
was given, of which the fol-  
lowing is a copy:

[The certificate given by the  
state to be recited.]

That he served in  
(regiment or vessel) at the time  
he was disabled, and that he  
now resides in the \_\_\_\_\_, and  
county of \_\_\_\_\_ and has re-  
sided there for the last \_\_\_\_\_

years, previous to which he  
resided in \_\_\_\_\_

In case an invalid should ap-  
ply for payment by an attor-  
ney, the said attorney must be-  
fore a certificate and oath be-  
fore recited, produce a special  
letter of attorney agreeable to  
the following form:

**I** A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ county of  
\_\_\_\_\_, do hereby  
constitute and appoint C. D. of  
\_\_\_\_\_, my lawful attorney  
to receive in my behalf of  
(the first or second  
moiety) of my annual pension,  
as an invalid of the United States  
from the fourth day of March,  
one thousand seven hundred and  
eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have  
hereunto set my hand and  
seal, this \_\_\_\_\_

Signed and sealed in  
the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledged before me \_\_\_\_\_

Application of executors for  
admission must be accom-  
panied with legal evidence of  
their respective offices, and also  
of the time the invalid died,  
whose pension they may claim.

By command of the Presi-  
dent of the United States  
of America.

**H. KNOX,** Secretary for  
the Department of War.  
War-Office, OZ. 13, 1789.

\* The Printers throughout the U-  
nited States are requested to insert this  
information for the benefit of the brave  
men who have severely suffered in the  
cause of their country.

## JUST PUBLISHED

## THE KENTUCKY ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1790.

Printed on fine writing paper.

And may be had at this Office  
by the Gros dozen or single.

## TO BE LET

**T**O the lowest bidder, at Capt. Tho-  
mas Young's Tavern, in Lexington  
on the second Tuesday in February next,  
(it being court day) at 3 o'clock in the  
afternoon, the building a

## STONE JAIL

Thirty Two feet long, Twenty feet wide,  
and Seventeen feet pitch above the low-  
er floor; a plan of which will be shown  
on that day: Also the erecting a Pi-  
lory, Stocks and Whipping Post.

Edward Payne.  
Levi Todd.  
Robert Todd. Commis.  
Thomas Lewis.  
James Trotter.

**T**O be let to the lowest  
bidder, in the town of  
Washington, on the first Tues-  
day in February next, the build-  
ing of a stone Jail, sixteen  
feet square, two story high, for  
the County of Mason.

Thomas Warring.  
Henry Lee. Commis.  
Miles Conway.  
Robert Rankin.

## WANTED

**A** MAN well acquainted with the  
business of an Overseer; Such a  
person coming well recommended, will  
meet with good encouragement, by ap-  
plying to the Printer hereof, or to the  
subscriber near Danville, 16 18  
William McDowell.

Dec. 6th. 1789.